marked ballots in Red Hook. The following important affidavits have been made public to-day:

State of New-York.

County of Dutchess, ss.

George M. Moss, James E. Kerty and Lewis Warehouse, of the town of Red Hook, being duly sworn, say that fage were inspectors of election in District No. 3, town of Red Hook, at the general election held Tuesday, November 3, 1891; that at the canvass of the ballots following said general election they noticed some of the official Republican ballots bore a slight blur. They found this biur was in each instance made by printers' lak and not written by either pen or penell. Each ballot was blurred in exactly the same place and from its appearance they are satisfied that each ballot bore this blur at the time they were given out by the ballot clerks and that it would be absolutely impossible for the marks to have been made by the individual veters. Some of the ballots bore the mark more indistinctly than others, proving conclusively that the blur-was caused by the printer. The entire board, consisting of ourselves and teorge M. Moss as chairman, decided that the ballots were not marked ballots for identification as laid down by the Election law, so the ballots were canvassed as legal ballots, and no sample of marked ballots of such kind was attached to the returns, and no statement of the ballots was attached. They have not mat as a board since they adjourned on the night of November 3, 1891, and so have made no official statement prior to this as to any matters pertaining to the canvass of said ballots. At the close of the canvass the invoted ballots were undecided as to whether they should be preserved or destroyed.

They further positively state that none of the ballots were undecided as to whether they should be preserved or destroyed.

They further positively state that none of the ballots as canvassed at the canvass following the general election bore what could be called a mark of identification, and finat, under the law, coald be thrown out as such.

EWIS WAREHOUSE, SA.

were fully acquainted with statements therein contained.

(L. S.)

State of New-York, County of Dutchess, ss.

George N. Moss, of the town of Red Hook, being daily sworn, says that, upon an agreement of the inspectors of District No. 3, town of Red Hook, of which board he was chairman, he kept the ballots toted in said district at the general election held on Tuesday, November 3, 1891, as the Board was undecided as to whether the law required them to be destroyed or preserved; that upon Thursday, November 5, 1891, he went to Sheridan Shook's place in said town to paint, under the direction of George Chimbeck; that while at that place, engaged in said work, John Hobbs, of Red Hook, called to see him and asked him if any ballots marked for identification were voted in District No. 3. He told him "No." but that some of the ballots were blurred in the printer; that there were a number of them. On the next day he was at home in upper Red Hook. John Hobbs was there then. He asked him if he would, and did so, showing it to John Hobbs and Edward Sturges, Supervisor of the town, at the hotel of Martin Lasher. He counted the number of official ballots in his possession containing the blur, at the request of and in the presence of John Hobbs, and found thirty-one Republican hallots. Hobbs wanted to take a ballot or ballots with him, but he refused to let them go out of his possession. Hobbs came up to his house on Tuesday. November 10, 1891, with a horse and wagon, and said he had been sent to take him to Poughkeepsie and bring a sample of or the whole faumber of the ballots and went with John Hobbs and he walked uptown to Charles Robinson's liquorstore, where they met Supervisor Sturges, of the iown of Red Hook. From there, Hobbs, Sturges and he went do some office, where he was introduced to a man called Mr. Hinckley. They lour then went into a private office, where he showed them and canuted over the bilurra's one ballots. Mr. Sturges, the supervisor, their handed him the returns from District No. 3, town of Ped Hook.

Derrick Browne, a Democrat of thirty years standing and Editor of "The Evening Enterprise," says tonight in an editorial

ing and Editor of "The Evening Enterprise," says to night in an editorial."

The greatest criticism "The Enterprise" can make mon the action of the recent Board of Canvassers is that they did not appear to have any opinions of their own upon the important matters, that were brought up for consideration. They blindly followed the lender-thip of Mr. Vail, of Pleasant Valley. He fellowed the instructions of the attorney, who sat beside him every minute of the attorney, who sat beside him every minute of the time, and the attorney was simply the stding that was pulled to make the cighteen Democrats go here or there as Mr. Vail demanded. Nor was it much better on the other side, though it must be said to the credit of the Republicans and to the shame of the Democrats by the comparison, that Mr. Williams, Mr. Hanna and Mr. Abef all took active part in the work and expressed views that were clearly their own, while the Democratic voice had but one monthpiece and that was uniformly Mr. Vail. The comparison of three out of eight to one out of eighteen taking an active part in the proceedings of the Board is not likely to establish a high opinion of the statesmanship of this Democratic side of the house. The Democratic party in this county feels this and feels it keenly. Here was a case in which thirty-one voice were taken from the Republican column in Red Hook, eighteen voice taken from the Assame party in Fishkill, and the flures on Senator reversed in a district in East Fishkill, while these important matters had mover been brought before the Board for its deliberations and action, and the table ilms prepared without the knowledge of these eighteen Democrats was unanimously indoesed by them without the reporter that he did not know, had not seen the figures and knew nothing whatever about them. And this is the kind of new who sat in judgment upon questions of grave importance to the people and who were entered to the proper of developer the restores of a conscientions intelligence, a clear conception of duty and the h

BROOKLYN JUDGES REFUSE TO ACT. DESPERATE DEMOCRATS TRY TO NULLIFY THE

The Democrats who are attempting to steal the scat in the Assembly belonging to David A. Munro, Jr., of Onandaca Connty, were in Brooklyn yesterday in the hope of persuading some of the Democratic justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District to come to their aid and nullify the decisions of Justice Kennedy which have stood in the way of the schemes of David B. Hill. Governor Hill and his Judge-Advocate-General, however, found that they could not make a tool of Justice Eartlett.

Justice Kennedy in Syracuse, on Friday, granted an order directing the inspectors of election in the 1st Assembly District of Onondaga County to correct the returns and count for Mr. Munro ballots which through the error of the inspectors, not of the voters, were put down as being cost for persons with a different spelling of the same name. Some of the canvassers declined guilty of contempt, and said that he would instruct the District-Attorney to proceed against them. He directed them to make the corrections before 4 p. m. yesterday.

Almet F. Jenks, the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, and also the Judge-Advocate-General on Governor Hill's staff, considered it in keeping with his official duties as a lawyer for the whole people to appear as the counsel for his patron, the Governor-Senator, in his character of champion seatstealer. Mr. Jenks, with Mr. Stokes, the attorney for Patrick J. Ryan, the claimant for Mr. Munro's seat appeared before Justice Bartlett and asked for a stay. The motion was denied, on the ground that the court did not consider it within its proper province to interfere when it was not shown that application had not been

the district in which Syracuse is situated.

The order obtained by George L. Weeks, the Re-

The order obtained by George L. Weeks, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Hd District of Queens County, directing the County Cantracts of Queens County, directing the County Cantracts of Queens County, directing the County Cantracts of Gueens County, directing the County Cantracts of election, without papers attached, was also returnable in the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The attorney for James A. McKenna, the Democratic candidate, was not ready to argue the order and the case was adjourned.

After being repulsed by Justice Bartlett in his application for a stay in the Munro case, Mr. Stokes, the attorney for Ryan, went to the house of Justice Calvin E. Pratt, in Pacific st. He brought the subject to the attention of that judge, but was requested by the judge not to make a formal application. Seeing that a stay would not be granted, he refrained from doing so. When seen by a Tribune reporter last night, Justice Pratt expressed great surprise that Ryan's lawyer should have come to Brooklyn for a stay, with all the judges in New-York City and the country to whom he might have come to Brooklyn for a stay, with all the judges in New-York City and the country to whom he might apply. It was customary for one judge to grant strys on orders of another pending a hearing whenever there appeared to be a reasonable ground to believe that there might have been a mistake made. However, he did not believe he would be justified in interfering in the concerns of another judicial district, when all the Judges there had not been applied to. Were the case in his district the judge seemed to think there would be fair ground for a siay. He said the case as presented on behalf of Ryan was that Justice Kennedy had ordered votes counted for David A. Munro, jr., which were cast for David A. Monroe, David Manro and others. It was alleged that there were persons of those names in the district, and Justice Fratt answered: "Oh, if that is the case it is a perfect answer to the objection raised to Justice Kennedy's order.

marked ballots in Red Hook. The following important | course, he has a right to order that clerical errors be

Justice Pratt also said that even had he thought it proper for the application to be made outside of the Fourth Judicial Department, he felt that the motion should be made to the justice who was at the time sitting in Chambers, and not to him at his home. Justice Bartlett sat in Chambers yesterday and would not interfere. No application was made to Justice Cullen, the only other member of the Supreme Court living in Brooklyn.

TO PUSH THE CASES IN COURT.

PROMINENT LAWYERS RETAINED.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MEMBERS OF THE BAR WILL WORK

FOR THE REPUBLICANO. Joseph H. Choate has been retained by the Republican leaders of this State to represent the party in its efforts to prevent Hill and his servants from stealing the Legislature. He is now engaged looking up the case, and will have the general direction of it. Associated with him is formidable array of legal talent, including Judge Lester W. Russell, William A. Sutherland, candidate for Attorney-General in the recent election; J. F. Parkhurst, of Bath; Robert F. Wilkinson; County, to be held on Wednesday, December 23 next, Mr. Nottingham, of Syracuse; and James A. Blanchard, counsel of the Republican National League. Matthew Hale, of Albany, will, in all probability, be retained, and possibly one or two other equally prominent members of the bar.

The retention of these gentlemen means that the Republican managers are going to fight Hill with all the power of the law. They are going to appeal to the courts for justice, making this appeal through men of the highest character and attainments. A careful consideration of all the cases in dispute has been made, and a plan of action has been agreed upon! Instead of being the m fore, each case will have the guidance of the entire counsel, as the attorney in direct charge of it will be in communication with the leading counsel in this city. The result of this arrangement cannot fail to be of the greatest importance. No matter when the State Board of Canvassers takes up the disputed districts? whether to-morrow, next day, or a fortnight hence, the Re-Platt. Senator Hiscock, and the other party leaders refrain from saying anything in detail about the plans that have been formulated, but they do not hesitate to say to the people of the State that in their interest and the conficulty and the other party particles in their discontinuation. The officers of the club are Louis Katzen-berg, president; Edward Price, first vice-president; Blehard M. Lipston Miller, second vice-president; Blehard M. Lipston M. Lips State that, in their judgment, everything has been done to protect the party's interest and to prevent done to protect the party's interest and to prevent the consummation of one of the most outrageous election frauds ever attempted in this State. The meeting of the State Committee has not been abandoned, only postponed. The suggestion has been made by some of the party leaders that Mr. Fassett be requested to take part in the legal contest over the contested districts. His experi-ence and training qualify him particularly well for this work. Mr. Fassett is at the Plaza Hotel at present.

THE PLOT TO STEAL THE LEGISLATURE. A MATTER FOR HONEST MEN IN ALL PARTIES TO CONSIDER.

the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: I cannot doubt that there are many readers of The Tribune who are pained at the political chicaners of the times. I refer especially to the tricks and fraudthat are resorted to by unscrupulous men to coun out candidates that are elected by small majorities and substitute in their places those who failed to secure the requisite number of votes. To many of our political managers this seems to be but a slight offence, in fact, quite justifiable, considering that votes are often purchased, and that one sin fairly offsets the other. In other words, "the ends fairly justify the Without the aid of the political trickster the campaign is lost and the party loses power. What the genuine ballot of the people failed to give, the unscrupulous politician seizes, and with laughs and jeers, shouts back to the people, "Prny, what are you going to do about it?" and respectable

people looking on and sharing in the results, with sly

vinks and nods, if not with words, say: "That was a

bit of sharp practice, very cute, and very satisfactory.

The late election in this State gives, perhaps, a fair example of what politicians are willing to do whenever opportunity offers; and I greatly fear that we have no party pure enough to guard, as should be guarded, the purity, the sanctity of the ballot. I have long been taught to believe that a pure ballot is the life of our system of government, and that when once its mission is performed should be respected as something too sacred to be trifled with, be the temptation what it may. Destroy the sanctity of the ballot and you have destroyed the foundations on which we have long built, leaving only quicksand, on which nothing can be reared that can withstand the tides of party greed and passion. The question that I wish to raise is, How are we to be relieved from this direful evil? I am more than surprised how little we are moved to "righteous indignation" when such things are brought to light. Even the pulpit treats questions of this kind with far less zeal and persist ence than it does the form of words that shall be used in the statement of creed or dogma, as separate from real human life as the differences they are from the simple teachings of the Gospel. Is it not time that these things are treated as they deserve to be; not with a show of short-lived indignation to be; not with a show of short-lived indignation, but with a living determination that political rescalitions shall receive no quarter until a purer and better state of things shall prevail throughout the land. There is no safety except in the utter destruction and over-throw of this evil, cost what it may; and that party, be it Republican or Democratic, that shall first clean its skirls of a debauched and slimy ballot must be the winning party of the future, or else the bright days in our nistory are past, nevermore to return. By every patriot, by every statesman, by every Christion, one duty must be performed; the ballot of the freeman must be guarded with plous care; and wise are those party leaders who respect the omnipotence of majorities, however small, when expressed in accordance with the law.

I. E. SHERMAN. Sidney, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1891.

NOT MERELY A STATE AFFAIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The present attitude of Governor Hill is fraugh with so much damage to the Commonwealth it is in-conceivable that there should not be an overwhelming unrising of the citizens to crush the evil-doer in his iniquity. Is it not clear that either the Governor is to rule in defiance of the laws or the people's voice is to triumph in support of home government? What shall it be? Let the cry spread all over the land-because this is not only a State question but National.

Down with the law-breaker who would jeopardize our
liberty and the respect of all the other civilized

Nations.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1891.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FIGHT. To the Editor of The Tribune. Hill's attempt to steal the Legislature de

mands the strongest language of condemnation that the English Ignguage contains. It strikes at the foundation of our Government. If Boards of Supervisors can count in any one, it is useless to vote. Now is the time to fight, and I think a determined effort will defeat this outrage. Republicans hereabouts look to your paper to keep up a persistent showing up of the rascals. I think that the Republican party ought to take hold and light it out if it takes all winter. WILBER W. BROOKS.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1891.

FOR AN INDIGNATION MASS-MEETING. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I write to inquire whether a paper should no be sent out for signatures for a call for an indignatio mass-meeting in this city against the theft of the Legislature? Ought we all to sit down as if our hands were tied, and do nothing? All the Republi cans and some honest Democrats would sign it. New-York, Nov. 25, 1891. T. S. C.

A SPECIAL ELECTION FOR ASSEMBLYMAN. Albany, N. Y., Nov. 28,-The Governor has issued proclamation ordering a special election for membe

Kill the Cause Of Catarrh and You Have

Permanent Cure

Diseases of long starding require persistent treatment to effect perfect cure, and this is particularly true of Catarri in the head. This is a constitutional disease and therefore

Constitutional Remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Local applications, like snufts and other inhalants, can at best give only temporary relief, as they reach only the result and not the cause of the disease. The latter is found in the impure taint in the blood, which

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes, and thus the benefit derived from this medicine is Colds and Coughs

croup, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, and hoarseness Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the safest and most effective emergency medicine. It should be in every

Dr. J. C. Aver & Co Lowell. Mass.

of Assembly for the HIId Assembly District of Albany to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William E.

Murphy.

Galen R. Hitt was unanimously selected by the Democrats of the district to succeed himself. Mr. Hitt had received the promise of the nomination for Senator, but because of some disagreement with the "boss" he was turned down. He suiked and Mr. Murphy was named for the place.

ORGANIZING A NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB. With Republicans in some districts the last can aign has not been without its good effects, the lessons of defeat having served to spur them on to renewed and greater efforts. It has revealed where the weak points are. Lack of solid orgalization is one of est conspicuous of these. The Republicans of the managed separately and independently as hereto- XXIId Assembly District have been quick to recognize this important falling, and the result is the formation of the Onward Republican Club. Until permanen clubrooms are established the new club will meet every Friday evening at Huntley's Hall, Eighty-sixthst. and Third-ave. All Republicans of the XXIId District will be welcome.

The Onward Republican Club starts as an incorporated body, with a membership of seventy-five earnest, intelligent and wide-awake Republicans. The publican side will be properly repre-sented and ready to proceed. Naturally, Mr. soon compete in point of strength with older organi members feel sure that with diligent work they will

> A DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISOR IN HIDING. Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Thomas J. Welch, the Democratic Supervisor who was ordered to appear before Justice Kennedy at 10 o'clock this morning and show cause why he had not returned corrected the erroneous returns from the districts in his ward, did not present himself to the Justice. He was in the act of leaving town yesterday while the court was in session which formulated the order. In company with Democratic ex-Alderman he drove to a nearby station and took a train for Auburn. He stayed in that town all night at the Osborne House. All night the sheriff and his deputies were searching for him, and the first clew to his movements was not obtained until this afternoon.

BLAINE MEN IN INDIANA MEET. Indianapolis, Nov. 28 (Special).—A conference of fifty Indiana Republicans, representing each Congress District, was held here to-day. They are avowed supporters of Mr. Blaine for the Republican nomination for President in 1802. They say, however, that if Mr. Harrison is again the candidate they will vote for him. They claim to have assurances that Mr. Slaine will accept the nomination if it is tendered to him. It is their purpose to make an organized effort to have Blaine men selected as the delegates from Indiana to the next convention. Ex-Congressman White, of Fort Wayne, presided over the conference.

INDIANAPOLIS WANTS THE CONVENTION. Indianapolis, Nov. 28 (Special).-Indiana Democrats are preparing to make a determined effort to induce National Committee to choose Indianapolis as the palace for the next National Convention. Colonel James H. Rice, of the National Executive Committee, is at the head of the movement, and has the support of many of the influential members of the party in different parts of the country, besides that of all of the Indiana politicians. S. P. Sheerin, the secretary of the National Committee, is also one of the leading promoters of the undertaking. A large delegation will attend the meeting of the committee, to arge the selection of Indianapolis.

DR. BUSH SAYS HE WILL BE SPEAKER. Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 28 (Special).-As secure the Speakership. He said to-day that he had made a sufficient canvass to warrant him in saying that he will surely capture the cancus and be selected

A loud shrick, followed by a wailing cry for help, last night caused excitement among the boatmen whose craft are moored on the banks of the Hudson River in the neighborhood of Tenth-st. Among those who heard the cry was Frank Walling, captain of the clamboat S. W. Truston. The twilight was just fading into darkness. Peering across the water, Walling could just discern a human head and arms bobbing up and down in the water. He pushed his boat out into the stream and threw a rope to the drowning man. At the first attempt the rope was caught and the man drawn, half-drowned and completely exhausted, into the beat. When the boat reached the West Tenth-st. pier man had recovered sufficiently to talk. walked him to the Charles-ot. police station and there. when he was sufficiently recovered, he told the police sergeant that his name was Henry Gross, that he was thirty-one years old, a farmer, and halled from Shohola Glen, Penn., and three days ago, he said, he came to this city on a brief holiday trip and took lodgings at No. 295 Pearl-st. Yesterday afternoon he went out on the Bowery and fell in with a welldressed, affable and suave stranger, who invited him to drink. After swallowing the drink, Gross remembered nothing more until he suddenly awoke to find himself fighting for his life in the water. When he left his lodgings in the afternion, he had \$41, but there was no money in his pockets when Walling fished him out of the water. Under these circumstances, Gross is inclined to think that the friendly stranger first emptied his pockets and then threw him into the river. The police think it was probable that he wandered down to the water's edge and fell in.
is now in St. Vincent's Hospital, rapidly reco

THROWN FROM THEIR HORSES IN CENTRAL PARK. A. Adolph Lowe and his daughter, who live at No. 16 A. Adolph Lowe and his daugnter, who live at No. 18
East Sixty-ninth-st., had a narrow escape from
serious injury yesterday afternoon while riding in
Central Park. They had reached the sheepfold,
when the horse ridden by Miss Lowe, while curvetting. struck against the animal on which her father was mounted. The horses were instantly seized with a wild panic, and taking the bit between their teeth, started on a gallop down the bridle path. Mr. Lowe and his daughter were thrown off. Police Officers Murphy and Lahey, of the Mounted Squad, started in pursuit of the horse. captured one, while Lahey caught the other at Sixty-sixthst. Lahey's prisoner, however, broke away and led him on a hot hunt for six blocks before he was again captured. Mr. and Miss Lowe happily escaped injury.

ENTERTAINED BY THE SENATOR CLUB.

The annual entertainment and reception by the Senator nd-twenty-fourth-st., was held at the Lenex Lyceum las night. The Metropolitan Min'stress furnished the enter-lainment. Among those who took part in it were W. T. Angel, Frank Hart, J. T. Wood, T. H. Avery, W. Lyle

PLURAL OF TABLESPOON.

rom Notes and Queries.

To begin with, it is a pity to discuss the pural of tablespoonful—the word to test the question is spoonful. Let nobody object to this as a mere nécety; for if he should, the next individual might tell him that the whole question was of the utmost unimportance. But if only important questions are to be touched, good-by to dear 'N. & Q.' — Gthello's occupation's gone." I quite agree with C. C. B. and Dr. Cobham Brewer. A spoonful, thus used, becomes a measure, and a separate word, with a right to its own plural. Cartfuls, barrowfuls, handfuls, all establish the point beyond a doubt; yet I think that the majority will rule for the contrary answer. But their rule will be a tyranny, for it is not hased upon right or feason. If you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct; but if you write spoons full, that is correct in the full that is correct in the full that is correct to the full that is correct to the full that is correct that if you write spoons full that is correct to the full that is correct To begin with, it is a pity to discuss the pural of

attnot uses it when he talks of "only by grains Arbuthnot uses it when he talks of "only by kinds and apconfuls."

Knight errand is not written as one word, and need not be even connected with a hyphen-indeed, is not so generally. Therefore the plural, of course, is knights errant. Lookers on is not one word. Once that usage has soldered two words, the resultant word will form its plural with a final s. "e plural of bootjack is not bootsjack.

GLADSTONE AT BIRKENHEAD.

MAKING A TELLING POLITICAL SPEECH.

PAYING HIS RESPECTS TO LORD SALISBURY AND DEFENDING THE LIBERAL HOME RULE POLICY-THE LABOR QUESTION.

London, Nov. 28 .- Mr. Gladstone was to-day one o the speakers at the exercises attending the formal open-ing of a recreation hall, at Port Sunlight, near Birken-The newspapers, he said, were teeming with re ports of political addresses. But however much he desired not to speak, it was impossible that he should remain altogether allent, because such silence might be miscontrued. The ambiguities of the position of the so-called "Liberal-Unionists" were now lifted. The last shred of their pretext of Liberalism had been noved by Lord Hartington's frankness.

Referring to Lord Sallsbury, Mr. Gladstone said that while affecting sympathetic consideration of the New castle programme, the Premier had tried to swamp the "one man, one vote" question in the larger separate question of woman's suffrage. Lord Salisbury condemned parish councils altogether; that was his sympathetie consideration of the programme. Then he cited the tendency of nations to centralize, as an argument against granting Home Rule to Ireland. He said the unity of Spain was 400 years old. Lord Salisbury might just as have well have cited the union of the seven kingdoms of England with the Heptarchy In regard to France, continued Mr. Gladstone, every wise man thought that that country was over-central ized. Lord Sallsbury had a better ground in the case of Italy, but the Liberals did not dare ask for Ireland what every State in the German Empire now enjoyed. Mr. Gladstone declared that Lord Sallsbury seemed ignorant of what was going on in the British Empire. When he was a young man, all the colon ies were governed in Downing Street. Since then all the colonies had received local autonomy, and infinitely more than Ireland had asked for, yet their hearts bear warmly in unison with the mother country.

Lord Salisbury had called Home Rule capsuled medicine. Doubtless he was an authority on physic, as he had had to take several nasty doses in recent years-like that of the South Molton election. Possibly Lord Salisbury was too busy in the Foreign Office to pay attention to the sublunary affairs of this country The two reasons for placing Home Rule in the van of the Liberal policy were fustice to Ireland and the necessity for clearing the road for other legislation. Having no hope in the present, Lord Salisbury had occupied himself by predicting what would happen when a Home Rule bill was passed. He had talked of coming massacres and cruelty in Ireland. Did such predictions proceed from the brain of the Premier, or did he hear them in Bedlam? He was like a silly nursemaid, who, when unable to pacify a child by rational means, tried to frighten it by stories of hobgobilins. (Laughter and cheers.)

Speaking later, Mr. Gladstone dealt at length with the labor question. He said that idle wealth was far worse than heavy labor. The laborer had a legitimate place in God's creation, but no place flad been appointed for the idle wealthy man. To Mr. Gladstone' mind there was no cause for alarm as to future of the workingman. He not believe that there would be a permanent fight between capital and labor, because he believed in the good sense and good feeling of both parties. The problem could be solved, not by magic or mathematics, but by a sound civil, secular and Christian feeling and respect for mutual rights. Only within a few years had the labor party become strong. The system of profit-sharing was extremely attractive as an adjustment, but then came the ques tion how it was to be adjusted in those years it which there was a loss instead of a profit. Doubtless strikers helped the workers' cause, but he thought all would agree that they were adapted only to what he might call a rude state of industry. Much might be hoped from co-operative distribution and production toward a solution of the problem, because this would give the laborer the same position and feeling as the capitalists. Workers were no more

and feeling as the capitalists. Workers were no more exempt from infirmity than other men, and the intoxication of the power they had won might bewilder them as it bewildered others; yet he had a sufficient belief in the character of his countrymen to hold the conviction that these errors would correct themselves.

In an elaquent peroration, Mr. Gladstene aspealed to employers to give the workers, besides an increase of wages and a decrease of hours, a sense of common feeling with their employers; to establish a brotherhood of man and man; to look at the heart and conscience as well as to the appetite and ambition for a solution of these difficulties—above all, to look to the Providence that shapes our ends, and to recollect the sacred words: "Echold, how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

FATAL COLLISION ON THE LAKE SHORE.

MORE BADLY INJURED NEAR TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 28 .- The Lake Shore was the scen of a serious accident this evening, on the Boston and of a serious accident this evening, on the Boston and Chicago special going East, which left Chicago at 10:30 a.m. In the edge of the city the road runs under the Miami and Eric Canal, through a tunnel some seventy-five feet long. Some 200 yards east of the tunnel is a target. The Lake Shore train passed through the tunnel, but not getting the signal at the target to come ahead, put on brakes and slackened up. The southbound express on the Flint and Pere Marquette road, which goes over the Lake Shore tracks to Union Depot, came through the traces tunnel immediately after the Lake Shore train, and plunged into the rear coach. The Lake Shore train was vestibuled, but an ordimary coach for the accommodation of way passengers was attached at the rear, and it was this which suffered. The Flint and Pere Marquette engine ploughed its way through the car until the pilot was more than midway of the coach. The seats and fleor were torn up, and the unfortunate passengers, bruised and maimed, were badly scalded by the escaping steam from the broken pipes. The crash was followed by screams of agony from the wounded.

The time of arrival of the Flint and Perc Marquette train is 4:53; that of the Lake Shore train, 4:55—thus giving but two minutes between them. The former imin seems to have been a couple of minutes behind time. The engineer of the former train says that just as he was coming to the tunnel, running fast, he saw the rear lights of the Lake Shore train and believed it to be in the tunnel. Knowing a collision was inevitable, he shut off steam and both he and his fireman jumped, escaping with a few bruises, they knowing that a collision in the tunnel would give them no chance for life.

A partial list of casualties reported at this hour

Mrs. Susan McCoy, Rawson, Ill., dead; her infast, eighteen months old, killed instantly, and her son, aged eight, badly scalded and dying.

aged cight, badly scalded and dying.

Miss Ellen Myers, No. 387 Prospect-st., Cleveland, badly injured; will probably die.

These persons were seriously injured: Mrs. Neison, Toledo, scalded; S. L. Walker, Goshen, Ind., injured, but left the scene on the next train for home; C. J. Anderson, Riverside, Ill., bruised and scalded Taylor, Hyde Park, Boston, not fatally; Joseph Ludwig, Peoria, Ill., Injured in abdomen; Warren L. Potter, scalded; H. Vaughan, Auburn, N Y., bound for Cambridge, Mass., bruised and scalled; Thomas McQueen, Elkhart, Ind., badly hurt, probably fatally; John Conway, bruised; Miss Doille Fisher, Toledo, severely scalded on arm; Mrs. Galloway, Toledo, severely bruised.

THE HOTEL CLERK'S MEMORY. From The Detroit Free Press.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I have travelled pretty extensively during the last fifteen years," said Eugene G. Burton, of Omaha, at the Hotel Cadillac yesterday, "and I have made a special study of hotel clerk's memories. You are aware, of course, that a good memory for names and faces is one of the most desirable faculities that a hotel clerk can possess. The majority of men who travel are just vain enough to enjoy being remembered and called by name when they enter a hotel after an absence of several months, or even years, and the man behind the office counter who can always 'call the turn' is specially valuable to his employer. The most marvellously gifted man in this respect that I ever knew was a clerk in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. Not being blessed with a good memory myself, I am unable to recall his name, but that is immaterial. As an illustration of what this man to whom I refer could do in the line of remembering names and faces, I will relate an experience with him of my own. When the Knights Templar conclave was held in San Francisco in 18e3, I landed in that city early one afternoon with a party of Eastern knights who made the journey over in a special train. More than 400 of us went to the Palace Hotel width can accommodate a small army, you know, and as rapidly as possible we filed up to the register, inscribed our names thereon and were sent to our respective rooms under the guidance of hell boys. I took a bath, changed my linen, and in the course of an hour or two strolled down to the office to see if there was any mail for me, I approached the clerk's dosk, but before I had time to utter a word Mr. Clerk notded How do you like your room, Mr. Burton, does 306 suft you? Well, sir, I was dumbfounded. This man had never seen me before in his life, except for the

R. H. MACY & CO.

Millinery. We are making a rich display in our TRIMMED MIL-LINERY DEPARTMENT; beautiful effects in JET and VELVET, and in FUR and VELVET.

Also dainty afternoon and evening hats in all the leading ishapes. EXCELLENT VALUES IN CHILDRENS HATS; a \$2.49, worth \$3.50; a \$3.98 well worth \$5; entirely new ideas. FINE STOCK OF MOURNING VEILS in all lengths.

In the same department we are showing an exquisite stock in trimmed "WILLOW WARE," including SCREENS, MUSIO STANDS, WORK B. SKETS, PAPER RACKS, and a large variety of dainty little baskets. A FULL TRIMMED SCRAP BASKET for \$1.59 and \$2.49

Ladies' Underwear.

800 DOZEN MUSLIN GOWNS, richly trimmed mbroidery, 69c., 86c., 96c., and 89c.

50 DOZEN ALL-WOOL KNIT LADIES' UNDER-SHIRTS, 59c., worth 85c.

Special lot of Children's Fine Aprons, 54c.; worth 75c.

Infants' Cloaks.

Infants' LONG CASHMERE CLOAKS, embroidered in a great variety of designs and values, fully 20 percent, lower than ever before, \$3.79, \$3.99, \$4.50

\$5.88. Also large stock of SHORT CASHMERE COATS, embroidered, \$1.91, \$2.44, \$3.99, \$5.99. EIDER DOWN WRAPPERS, with girdle, in a varitey of colors, at \$3.99.

Handkerchiefs. 6,000 DOZEN INITIAL HANDRERCHIEFS, Ladies'

and Gentlemen's sizes, made in our own manufactory at Belfast, 15c., 19c., 24c., 27c., 33c. upward. Fur Capes. We offer balance of our ALASKA SEAL CAPES at 853.99, 859.99, 862-99, 865.99 which is 25 per cent.

es than wholesale prices for same qualities.

Silk Dep't. All the delicate evening shades in INDIA SILK, [24c. 32-INCH INDIA SILK, complete range of

shades, 49c. 24-inch IMPORTED SURAH, 15 popular evento 24-inch LYONS MOIRE ANTIQUE and MOIRE FRANCAISE, in Cream, White. Pink, Blie, Nile, Lavender, Corn, Old Rose, Shrimp, &c., &c., 49c, and 59c.

Shoe Dep't.

Ladies' DONGOLA TOP, straight, goat-tipped, WAU KENPHAST button boots, \$1.99. Ladies' BEADED STRAP SLIPPERS, 82.19.

FUR-LINED SLIPPERS, \$3.44.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S SLIPPERS.

Colgate's Diamond Star Seap for the Laundry, \$2.88 per box of 60 pounds.

Athletic Goods.

SWEATERS, BICYCLE PANTS, GYMNASIUN RUNNING SHIRTS AND PANTS.

The very best makes at prices 25 PER CENT. LEGITIAN ELSEWHERE.

Upholstery. . This department contains a great variety of UNEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES that are ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

10,000 PAIRS Lace Curain.

10,000 PAIRS Lace Curtains in NOTTINGRAM, ANTIQUE LACE, IRISH POINT, REAL TAMBOURD RRUSSELS POINT, LOUIS XIV., &c., &c., all at OW prices.

CHENILLE CURTAINS in a GREAT VARIETY

PATTERNS and COLORINGS, and all with heavy cheatherings and rich colored Dado and frieze top and bottom.

SPECIAL LOT-83.84 per pair; worth \$5.50.

94.67 per pair; worth \$5.00.
95.24 per pair; worth \$7.50.
CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, with bandsome chealthinge, one and one-half yards square \$1.81; worth \$2.36. Two yards square, \$3.91; worth \$5.00. FRENCH VELOUR TABLE COVERS-

One and one-half yards square, Two yards square, Two and one-half yards square, 2x3 yards, plano-cover size, \$13.57 each.

FANCY SOFA PILLOWS and HEAD RESTS, as

Oriental Rugs.

AND LARGE CARPETS at greatly reduced prices. We have just received a large shipment of VERY RANG and BEAUTIFUL RUGS, especially selected for the HOLL DAY TRADE: among which will be found some ver choice designs and colorings. OUR PRICES are from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent less than a

sually asked for these goods.

ANTIQUE and MODERN DAGHESTANS, \$4.99 \$5.99 each. CHOICE SHIRVANS \$7.98 and \$8.98 each.

KAZAKS, \$12.94 to \$18.49 each. PERSIAN RUGS, in a great variety of choice des and colorings, \$17.24 to \$75.59. ANTIQUE PRAYER RUGS, \$15.49, \$16.24, \$17.54

Large CARPET SIZES in a great variety of male Prices up to \$347.74.

CAGDAD PORTIERES (five stripes). \$3.87 act. asket-Work Pottery.

CARD RECEIVERS and CANDY TRAYS in exclusive

ns for RIBBON DECORATIONS, choice of 50 Bric-a-Brac.

SPECIAL OFFERING of 1,000 SPECIMENS of BE.

DOLSTADT WARE at about half value. Bronze Novelties.

5,000 PIECES real and imitation BRONZE CARD STANDS, PAPER WEIGHTS, JEWEL CASES, FAIRT LAMPS, INKSTANDS, CANDLESTICKS, &c., &c., &c. superior style and finish. These goods were pu from an importer, to close out his stock, and will be sold at ONE THIRD THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

About 50 pieces 6-air Music Boxes at \$6.34.

R. H. MACY & CO.

half minute I had stood before him white I wrote my name on the register; fully \$25 persons had passed before him inside of two hours, and yet he was able without the slightest effort to remember my name and the number of the room he had assigned me to. As you see, there is nothing whatsoever out of the ordinary in my appearance, and for the life of me I couldn't understand why I should be so readily recollected by this mild-mannered clerk. Well, in order to satisfy myself that I wasn't the only member of our party who could be thus remembered, I longed around the clerk's desk for fully an hour, and I hope to be deprived of all my rights as a citizen of the United States if I didn't hear that wonderful clerk call fifty of my acquaintances, none of whom had ever been on San Francisco before, by name and ask them the same question he had put to me.

"George Segur, who was for many years clerk at the Metropolitan Hotel in New-York, was another such man, and had a truly phenomenal memory. The first time I ever saw Segur I registered late one night at the Kennard House in Cleveland, where he was then chief clerk. I left at daylight the next morning, so that he had scarcely an opportunity of sizing me up, and yet when I walked up to the clerk's desk in the Metropolitan in New-York, five years afterward. Segur, who was there on duty, held out his hand, pushed the register toward me and said: "Hullo, Eurton, old

boy, how are all the folks in Omabal

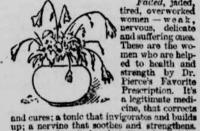
A STRANGE VERSION.

From The Anti-Jacobin.

From The Anti-Jacobin.

Various famous Bibles—the Taverner's, the Bishops', the Vinegar, the Breeches, and the "wicked Bible." so called bocause of its omission of "not" from one of the commandments—are known to the humblest bibliophile. More curious than any of them, and now, I should think, hardly less rare than some, is an extraordinary version of the New Testament which is considerably less than two hundred years old. It owel its existence to the Rov. Edward Harwood, D. D., an eighteenth-century Bristol divine, whose happy thought it was "to clothe the grainine ideas and doctures of the Aposthes with that propriety and perspicuity in which they themselves, I apprehend, would have exhibited them, had they now lived and written in our language." The good doctor seems to have been poined that "the laid and barborous language of the old vulgar version" had from longussae, "acquired a venerable ancredness;" but he was not without a hope that an "attempt to diffuse over the sacred page the elegance of modern English" might, allure. "men of cultivated and in proved minds" to a book "now, alas, too generally neglected."

Dr. Harwood therefore proceeded to make the New Testament an cultiently genteel book. Every word that had dropped out of vogue in polite circles was placked away, the very plain-spoken warning to the Laodiccan Church assuming his his version this form: "Since, therefore, you are now in a state of lukewarmness, a disagreeable medium between the two extremes, I will, in no long time, eject you from my heart with fastidious contempt." "Disagreeable medium!" "Fast diobs contempt." "Disagreeable m



and cures; a tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nervine that scottles and strengthens. And if it doesn't do what its makers claim for it, they don't want your money.

For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that afflict womankind, the "Prescription" is a safe and certain remedy—a guaranteed one. In "female complaints" of every nature, periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, leucorries, and all kindred aliments—if it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

your money back.

No other medicine for women is sold on such trying terms. If any could be, you may be sure that it would be. Is something else which pays the dealer better, likely to be "just as good!"

the way in which the new Testament may be made cleanst throughout; and Dr. Harwood's work is such that—to use his own phraseology—it leaves the most exacting velleity without ground for quiritation. Sell he is so largely forgotten tent the ground is practically free to the modern stylist.

NARRATIVE OF THE FUIURE. From The Boston Globe.

From The Boston Globe.

There was trouble in the Texas Central Rain-Producing Company.

The hast order for a two-hours' rain had not been entistactority filled.

The rain had only lasted twenty minutes, and as his company made a specialty of guaranteeing the length of storms, or money refunded, this job had been a losing one for them, both in pocket and reputation. Wallace Carlton was held to blame for the failure, as he had used his new explosive in the balloon that was sent up without consulting the company who employed him.

Wallace had insisted that there was no fault in his explosive, but that the failure was wholly due to the face being too long, thereby allowing the balloon to get too far away before exploding. His explosive in a balloon travelled more rapidly than the other kinds gueed.

loon to get too far away below the possive in a balloon travelled more rapidly than the other kinds used.

But Mr. Wilson, president of the company, was not to be appeased, and Wallace was officially notified that the company no longer desired his services "This is only an excase." Wallace muttered; "the real reason for my discharge is that he knows I love his daughter. But I will prove the value of my explosive to his cost, and I will win Ethel yet."

A week from that day was the time set for a grand fete on Mr. Wilson's grounds, in honor of certain infleents! Wallace determined that the fete should be deluged with such a rain as the most successful explainmental and nover yet hought upon Texas.

But fute had another victory in store for him.

That same morning Ethel Wilson had started homeward on the airship Pegasus. It proved a most disastrous voyage, for a few minutes after the start there was blown against them a balloon, sent up for a small local shower, which exploded as it struck the Pegasus.

Eventuately it was of the smallest size (known as

Pegasus.

Fortunately it was of the smallest size (known at the lawn-sprinkler balloon), and the Pegasus, though the lawn-sprinkler balloon, and the Pegasus, though the lawn-sprinkler up, was not blown to atoms, as would have been the case had the balloon been of the regular

One of her gas compartments remained unburt, and the Pegasus still floated slowly along, though entirely unmanageable.

Floating thus it came into the view of Wallare Carlton, who was watching the slow ascent of a rain balloon just sent up by the man who had been promoted to lifs place.

Wallace saw with horror that the airship must be blown to powder when the balloon exploded.

Suddenly he remembered that Ethel was coming home on the Pegasus this very trip.

There was no thought in his mind of his own risk; bis, only thought was that he must save Ethel.

His private flying-machine was anchored near. He looked at his watch.

In just two minutes the balloon would explode; he knew exactly the workings of these slow, old-fashioned things.

Could he possibly reach it and extinguish the fuse in time?

Springing into his machine he weighed anchor and darted apward, steering straight for the slowly ascending halloon.

springing into his machine he weighed artest darted upward, steering straight for the slowly ascending halloon.

It seemed ages to him as he flew upward, straight and true as a bullet.

On came the Pegasus. Would he be in time, and would he do IU.

There was no time for slackening speed as he neared the balloon. He must sail by close chough to reach the fuse, yet not to collide with the balloon, or he would explode it with the concussion. It was a beautiful piece of airman-hip.

Now he could see the fuse. It was burning not four inches from the balloon!

He leaned far out as he swept by, and firmly grasped the fuse in one hand.

His hand will carry through life the scar where that slow match burned deep into it before it was extinguished.

But Ethel was safe!

He could see her leaning over the side of the Pegasus, white with terror.

Wallace sailed up to the disabled airship, and threw her a rope; then he slowly descended with the Pegasus in tow and landed on the lirm earth in safety. (Continued and concluded airey the manner of the nice makes no change in human hearts).

Paris letter in The Philadelphia Telegraph.
One evening, hours past the usual time of cloting the shop, when the long-suffering Mr. Miles is American) was rapidly drifting into a state of startion from the postponement of his dinner hour, therefore in the Frenchmen, one after the other, each adig the following questions: "What is the price of the following active would depart without participations." The fifth had left, and Mr. Miles was in the act of rushing off in quest of his much-needed dimer, when a sixth Frenchman entered.

This was too much for the hungry and exasperated American. Without waiting to hear what the newcome had to say, he clutched him wildly and remarked "Sir, I know just what you are going to ask. Then cach. They have no alarm attached. They cach. They have no alarm attached. They strike the hours. We will warrant them for a certain time only." The Frenchman hurried forth and rejoined the properties of the properties of the window. My his wife, whom he had left looking in the window. "My dear," he remarked excitedly, "they have a regular health of the properties of the price is one doubt the properties of the properties of the window." We will warrant them for a certain time only." The Frenchman hurried forth and rejoined the remarked excitedly, "they have a regular health of the price of the price of the window." We will be remarked excitedly, "they have a regular health of the price of the price of the price of the window." THE INNOCENT SUFFER FOR THE GUILTS.

ISET UPON BY THE GANG.

From The Boston News.

One of the Atalian exhibitors of performing hirds lost a green parrakect out of his cage the other aftersoon Park-st. The bird flew up into an eim and chabtered at the distracted Italian. "Seenyore, seenyore climba ze tree," he cried. But no one in the hig creed volunteered to "climba ze tree," it was the Kagisa sounteered to "climba ze tree," it was the Kagisa spurrow that flually settled the business both for the parrakect and the Italian. A soiltary English sparrow is spice the green bird, and set up a load "cheep," it three minutes' time fifty sparrows were mobbing the pariskeet. He took wing with the noisy pack in het pursuit.